

Extract from  
Interrogation of Hideki Tojo  
27 March 1946

p. 3 - 7

Q What was the purpose of your visit to the Philippines, that you have referred to, when you spoke to the Chief of Staff in connection with the "Bataan March"?

A Let's see, the independence of the Philippines was on 14 October 1943. It was in connection with the independence of the Philippines and conditions in the Philippine Islands. The purpose of it was chiefly in regard to matters related to the independence of the Philippines. I principally wanted to talk to important Filipinos in connection with independence matters.

Q How long were you in the Philippine Islands at this time?

A About three days, I think.

Q During the war, that is, from 7 December 1941 until the end of the war, was that your only visit, or were you there on other occasions?

A No, I went twice during the war.

Q What was the approximate date and purpose of that visit?

A I arrived in Thailand on 4 July 1943, I believe, and stayed there, I think, for three days - the 4th, 5th and 6th. That was the principal objective of the visit, but on the way back, I spent two or three days in Malaya, one night in Sumatra, one night in Java, and one night in Manila; then I came back by plane via Formosa to Japan.

Q How many times were you in Formosa and Thailand from 7 December 1941 until the end of the war?

A I was only in Thailand the one time that I have mentioned. I was in Formosa twice, that is, going and coming, on the trip to the Philippines in May 1943; and again twice going and coming on the trip to Thailand in July 1943.

Q What was your purpose in speaking to the Chief of Staff, on your visit in May to the Philippines, about the "Bataan March"?

A There were various matters in connection with the independence of the Philippines. They were the principal

things. I spoke to the Chief of Staff about this other matter, but it was not a principal matter of discussion.

Q Why did you discuss this matter at all with the Chief of Staff?

A As I said before, there were various rumors of the sufferings that prisoners had experienced and I inquired of the Chief of Staff because I wanted to find out the facts about it.

Q Just what did you ask him in this connection?

A I said, "I have heard these rumors about the sufferings of the prisoners. What are the facts?" He replied that it was in the broiling sun, and that means of transport were lacking and so they walked them a long ways, and that it was a fact.

Q What was a fact?

A That it was a fact that they had walked them this long distance.

Q Did you ask him or did you find out how long the distance was that the men were marched?

A I have an impression about the main conversation, but I don't remember the details beyond that.

Q Were you not interested in finding out what distance the men had been marched in the broiling sun?

A It is difficult for me now to recall to just what degree of detail the conversation extended.

Q Do you know how far it is from Bataan to San Fernando?

A I don't remember.

Q Do you recall whether you learned from the Chief of Staff how many men had either fallen out, being unable to finish, or died during the March?

A No, I don't remember details like that, but I got the impression that the responsible commander, who was Lieutenant General HOMMA, did what he could under the circumstances then prevailing.

Q What led to your belief that General HOMMA had done what he could under the circumstances prevailing?

A It is a problem of responsibility. As Supreme Commander in the Philippines at that time, he had a great responsibility to the Emperor. This responsibility was, on the one hand, to conduct the fighting and, on the other, to establish peace and order; as to prisoners, I think that, as the responsible commander, he did what he could. It is Japanese custom (tatemae) for a commander of an expeditionary army in the field to be given a mission in the performance of which he is not subject to specific orders from Tokyo, but has considerable autonomy. (This is called the heavy responsibility of an expeditionary force commander (kongai no jūnin).  
*(Continued on next page.)*

Q The protest of the United States Government, which was made to Japan, charged that the prisoners in the "Bataan March" were beaten, bayoneted, and shot. Did you discuss that with the Chief of Staff during your visit?

A No, I didn't talk to him about those things. I thought that if the responsible army commander knew about those things, he would take proper action. I thought that the responsible army commander would take appropriate measures if things contrary to international law had happened.

Q Did you inquire on either of your trips to the Philippines to find out if any action whatsoever had been taken in these matters?

A No. As I said before, since the responsible commander had the authority I relied upon him in this matter. I only asked about the main points. Everyone thought that the Japanese character would not permit acts of an atrocious nature. This little booklet which I have here was issued on 8 January 1941 in connection with the China Incident. The title of it is "Teachings for the Battlefield" (Senjin Kun). It was issued by me as War Minister and at the time of the Greater East Asia War, officers and men had the same instructions. I will quote only briefly. Properly, it is a book on fighting, but if you will translate the pages I have marked in blue pencil, I will appreciate it. I thought that these were being carried out. (The booklet was given to the interpreter with the pages marked which will be translated and inserted in the record. See attached translation of booklet which is being made a part of this interrogation.)

Q During your two visits to the Philippines, that you have referred to, did you visit and inspect either Camp O'Donnell, or any other prison camp?

A No, I didn't. I had no time for it. The only one I visited was Omori Prison Camp, here in Japan.

Q While you were in the Philippines on those two occasions, did you visit any camp where civilians were interned?

A No, I didn't. I am not too sure, but it seems to me I visited one camp for civilians in Malaya, I think it was. I am not sure about it.

Q During either of those visits to the Philippines, did you look into or inspect the treatment that wounded American soldiers and Filipinos were receiving?

A I visited a hospital where there were wounded Japanese, but I don't know whether there were wounded Filipinos or Americans in it or not.

Q And your purpose in going there was to visit the Japanese wounded, was it not?

A Yes, that was the main thing.

Q And you did not go to that hospital looking for either Filipinos or American wounded, did you?

A No, not specially. As I said, I did visit the hospital, but I don't know whether there were any wounded Americans or Filipinos there or not.

Q During your visits to Thai and Formosa, did you visit any prison camps at which American and British prisoners were interned?

A No, I didn't. In Formosa, I stopped at Taihoku. I think the prison camp was at Karenko, which was a long distance away. But I went to Taihoku.

\* \* \* \* \*

Attachment: Partial translation of booklet entitled "Teachings for the Battlefield" [Senjin Kun.]

/NOTE: The witness produced a 32-page pamphlet entitled "Teachings for the Battlefield" (Senjin Kun) issued on 8 January 1941, over his own name, several passages of which were underlined. The underlined passages are translated as follows:<sup>7</sup>

\* \* \* \* \*

Page 2 and 37. "When within the surroundings of the battlefield, one is apt to be absorbed by what is immediately before one's eyes and stray from principles and occasionally these acts may be contrary to one's duty as a soldier. Much discretion is needed."

Page 5 and 67. "To obey Imperial commands, to be brave as well as just, to be humane as well as brave, and to realize the grand harmony of the world - such is the spirit of the Emperor Jimmu, (first Emperor of Japan). Bravery must be stern and charity must be far-reaching. If there is any enemy resisting the Imperial troops, we must destroy him with our tempestuous military power. Even if we succeed in subduing our enemy with our unrelenting power, if we lack the grace of refraining from attacking those who have laid down their arms and of treating kindly those who obey us, we can hardly be called perfect (soldiers)."

Page 24 and 257. "Care must be taken in the protection of property and materials owned by the enemy. Requisition, confiscation and destruction of materials, etc., must always be effected in accordance with regulations and invariably in conformity with orders by commanding officers. In view of the basic principles of the Imperial Army, we must be magnanimous of heart and treat innocent inhabitants with kindness."

1/2 not used

En 1982 A

新嘉坡四月八日

11. 4-317 七言律二首之二

事件二、劉少奇父子被關入獄一案。審判時，**61**

問其深淺之意，答曰：「同。」

答的三日間了。這裏說三天

同上。銅鑄十二辰。年鑄十二辰。十二辰。四百四十八

將唯圖訪懷，以資考力。」

TO

答：私：戰勝也。包：奪也。

「請說吧，何時？其目的何在？」

答王介甫九四年正月廿七日奉上劉音

二月三日卯四、五、六日上燭在心之方

這，字首的「金」為鑄金之「金」，即「 $\text{金} = \frac{1}{2}\text{R}$ 」。

11. 演習問題 (複素数と複素関数) (1)  $\int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z^2 + 1} dz$  (ただし  $\gamma$  は  $|z| = 1$ ,  $z = e^{it}$  のとき)

第三回 日本三歸の飛行機と宇宙船

十四年腊月廿二日午时經戰五十五天于何同慶

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RE TURN

No! not used

Aug 1982 A

Aug 11/91 B

文書第411回

事上示大鳥、此二處之化事極二種。又

問甚麼事而二責方何，後備在焉。答曰：謂子之思不入及人也。

詞賦爭旨第十二年壬辰和古華十二月七日  
詩進同詩公次之于正月以示其子

總面積： $20 \times 10 = 200$

答：和八路军中二位参军之少。

問ソ、訪問の何時元其目的何テ  
答ハ確カ一九三一年八月廿八年七月廿四日到着也

二月三日間即四五六日上場在心下西口  
間，主夕當的賞金為銀金一石八斗。RET

三、皮膚アレルギー疾患の発現率は、日本で最も高いとされる。

西元一千九百零六年十二月七日三時終戰至次年何回臺灣  
大英二行者又云

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Dec 4/18/B

問 往復ニ立寄リ更三回目ハ内三重船船八月長行<sup>?</sup>旅行  
往復立寄リタク。

問 寶方、五月中大會訪問時々<sup>ノ</sup>ハ往<sup>ス</sup>就<sup>ス</sup>參謀長<sup>ヲ</sup>語<sup>フ</sup>同船<sup>ス</sup>、  
可<sup>ル</sup>タク。

答 立候種々問題<sup>アリマシテ</sup>ソレ<sup>ガ</sup>主要<sup>ナ</sup>用件<sup>アリ</sup>ソレ<sup>以</sup>  
外<sup>ノ</sup>件<sup>ハ</sup>就<sup>ス</sup>參謀長<sup>ヲ</sup>語<sup>フ</sup>シマ<sup>シカ</sup>リ<sup>シ</sup>ハ主要<sup>ナ</sup>言<sup>ハ</sup>題<sup>アリ</sup>  
アセ<sup>シ</sup>シ<sup>ト</sup>。

問 一体何故寶方ハ此<sup>ノ</sup>件<sup>ヲ</sup>參謀長<sup>ヲ</sup>討議<sup>シ</sup>タスカ。  
答 前<sup>ニ</sup>申<sup>シ</sup>上<sup>ケ</sup>様<sup>ニ</sup>字<sup>居</sup>廣<sup>ガ</sup>岸<sup>侍</sup>ヲ<sup>之</sup>タ言<sup>フ</sup>種<sup>々</sup>  
許<sup>可</sup>判<sup>ガ</sup>有<sup>リマシタ</sup>ソレ<sup>シテ</sup>私<sup>シ</sup>就<sup>ス</sup>テ道相<sup>子</sup>  
知<sup>ル</sup>ト思<sup>シ</sup>テ參謀長<sup>ヲ</sup>質問<sup>シ</sup>シ<sup>ク</sup>。

問 同<sup>上</sup>問題<sup>就</sup>テハキリド<sup>ラ</sup>言<sup>フ</sup>トヲ彼<sup>ノ</sup>尋<sup>ネタ</sup>スカ。

答 私<sup>ノ</sup>字<sup>居</sup>廣<sup>、</sup>苦<sup>シ</sup>シ<sup>ト</sup>イフ<sup>ト</sup>ニ就<sup>ス</sup>テ是<sup>ク</sup>、導<sup>ク</sup>  
聞<sup>ク</sup>事<sup>件</sup>其<sup>ノ</sup>が事<sup>実</sup>ハ何<sup>ウナカ</sup>ト申<sup>シ</sup>シ<sup>ク</sup>。彼<sup>ノ</sup>  
ハ炎天下<sup>アリ</sup>且<sup>つ</sup>又輸送機<sup>開</sup>闢<sup>カ</sup>不足<sup>アリ</sup>テ  
彼<sup>ノ</sup>事<sup>件</sup>長<sup>ハ</sup>間歩<sup>カセ</sup>コト<sup>ガ</sup>アリ<sup>カ</sup>シ<sup>カ</sup>ガ  
事<sup>実</sup>ナ<sup>シ</sup>ト答<sup>ヘ</sup>シ<sup>ク</sup>。

問 事<sup>実</sup>ハト<sup>カ</sup>言<sup>フ</sup>事<sup>実</sup>コト<sup>アリ</sup>スカ。

答 長<sup>ハ</sup>間歩<sup>カセ</sup>ト<sup>イフ</sup>カ事<sup>実</sup>アリ<sup>シ</sup>。

問 其<sup>ノ</sup>人達<sup>ハ</sup>行<sup>進</sup>サセラ<sup>シ</sup>タハ何<sup>位</sup>、距<sup>離</sup>  
アリ<sup>カ</sup>。

No 2

貴方へ參謀長三等文官シカ又ハ自令アリテシテシテ  
答 私ハ會議ノ要旨ハ體工テ居リテスが六点以上、詳細  
ナシトハ記憶致シセゾ。

問 貴方へ學歴運が少く天下一トレ程、距離ト行進  
セラシカヲ知リウトト思ヘタカツカ、テスカ

答 何往詳ニイコト造詣合ツカ體リナコト今思  
ヒテスノハ國體不アリズ。

問 貴方ハ「ハリ」シカフサニテ王ナシテ何往アリ  
知リテ居リスベガ。

答 體工テ居リセゾ。

問 貴方ハ某行進中ビシ程タク、否ガ塔柱ニテ倒リタリ  
又ハ死亡シカナリ參謀長ヨリ聞キタカ何立カ思ヒシ  
ズカ、

答 否私ハ其之備ナ詳細ナシトハ記憶致シセゾ、然ニ私ハ當  
任者ヲハ司令官即ケ本間中將ハ當時情勢下ニ  
於テ出来ル限リコトヲシカト云フ印象ヲ受ケシム。

問 嘗時情勢下ニ於テ本間中將が出来ル限リコト  
ヲシタ云フ貴方、信念ハ何處リ得タクテスカ、

答 夫レハ責任問題アリス。當時比島ニ於ケ比量高  
指揮官トシテ彼ハ陛下ニ對ニ重大ナリ責任有リ  
シタカ。此、責任ハ一面ニ於テ戰闘ヲ行ヒ他面ニ於テ治  
安ヲ確立スコトアリシカ。併縛隸隸ニハ責任司  
令官シテ彼が出来ル限リコトヲ行ウタク私ハ思ヒズ  
ス。日本ノ建前テハ現地派遣軍司令官、其聲ヘ  
テシタ任務遂行、三箇ツテハ、一々東京カラ、命令仰

No 3

Doc 4/8/B

貴方、參謀長三等文官又、自令子命リマサホ  
答、私ハ會議ノ要旨へ實工テ居リスか六ヶ以上、諸國  
ナシトハ記憶致シマセニ。

問、貴方ハ修羅遠が天下一に程、距離テ行進  
セヨシカヲ知リテ思ハカツタ、アスカ  
答、何、往辯シイコト造詣山合ウカ難カトナリ今更  
セムス、ハ國體ナリズ。

問、貴方ハハキシカズサフ五十年にて何人位ナガ  
知リテ居リマスか。

答、想見工テ居リマセニ。

問、貴方ハ其、行進中ビシ程タク、者ガ落仕ヒテ倒  
又、死亡シカク參謀長ヨリ聞クカ何、ウカ恩ニ申  
フスカ。

答、否、私ハ其、精ナ詳細ナフトハ記憶致シマセニ、然ニ私ハ貴  
任者ナヒ司令官即ク本間中將が當時、信頼下ニ  
於テ出来ル限り、コトヲ計ト云フ印象ナ受ケマシ。

問、當時、情勢下ニ於テ本間中將が出来ル限り、ア  
ラシト云フ貴方、信念ハ何處ナリ得タノアスカ、  
答、夫レハ貴任ハ問題アリマス。當時以島ニ於テ軍事高  
指揮官トニテ彼ハ陛下ニ對ニ重大ナリ貴任が有リ  
マシタ。此、貴任ハ一面ニ於テ戰闘を行ヒ他面ニ於テ治  
寧ラ確立スコトアリマシ。併し邊境ニテハ貴任司  
令官トニテ彼が出来ル限り、コトヲ行ウマト私ハ想ヒテ  
ス。日本、薩摩前田ハ現地旅運軍司令官、其、與ヘ  
ラシタ仕務、遂行ニ當リテハ、タモ東京カラ、命令仰

N/0 3

Doc 4/18/B

No4

Doc 4181B

ケコトナク、相富十獨斷權ヲ以テ之ヲ遂行スルフトニナリ  
テ居マス。コレハ、極外ノ重性ト稱セラレテ居リマス。

問、日本ニ對シテ行ヒタ米國政府、抗議ハバターン行進  
於テ俘虜ガ打擲サシ、銃剣ヲ突カレ、且ツ射殺サレタ  
事実ヲ責メマシタ。貴方ハ訪問中參謀長ト夫レラ  
詰合セマシメカ。

答、否、私ハ夫等ノ事ニ就テ詰シマセンデシタ。私ハ責任者タル  
軍司令官が夫等ノ事ヲ知ツタナラバ、適當ナル處置  
ヲ取ルタラウト思ヒマシタ。私ハ責任者タル軍司令官ハ  
若ニ國際法ニ及スルヤウナ事が起ツタトシタナラバ適當  
ノ手段ヲ講ジルタラウト思ヒマシタ。

問、貴方ハ比島ヘノ何カノ旅行ニ於テ之等ノ事件ニ就キ何等  
カノ處置が取テタカ何ウカラ知ル為ニ調ベマシメカ。

答、否、前ニ申シマシタ通り責任者タル司令官がソノ權限ヲ持  
ツテ居タコトテスカラ私ハ此件ニ就テハ彼ヲ信賴シマシタ。  
私ハ唯主要十卓ニ付テノミヨ尋ねタニ過ギマセンデシタ。  
日本人ノ性格ハ殘虐性、行為ナド許スモノアハナイト誰ア  
モ思ツテキマシタ。私が持ツテ居ル北小冊子ハ支那事變  
二關ニテ一九四一年一月八日發行サレマシタ。其ノ名稱ハ「戰  
陣訓」ニアリマス。夫レハ陸相タル私ニ依リ發行セリ大東  
亞戰爭ノ時ニ將卒ハ同じ教訓ヲ受ケテ居タ、ニアリマス。  
私ハ唯一オタケ引用致シマセウ。本末夫レハ戰鬪二關ニ書物  
ニアリマスが若ニ貴方ガ私ノ青鉛筆デ印ヲ附ケタ貞ラ翻譯シテ  
下サルナラバ有難ク存ジマス。私ハ之等ニコトが實行セリ居ルト思ツキマシ  
シ莫ハ冊子ハ貞ニ印ヲ附ケテ通訳者三渡サヒタシカ右個所ハ翻譯マシ  
記録ニ繕入セラル可シ。

Doc 4/8/13

添附小冊子翻譯文参照右本訊向ノ部令成モナリ  
由向貴方が並べた三回大島訪問中貴方がオーディオビデオ収容所又は其他修復收容所ヲ訪向ニ視察シマシテ力  
答否私致シマセナシタゞ暇が有リマセンシタ、私訪向  
向二回日本大森收容所文アシ、  
向三回貴方が大島三居々向民間人が柳田サヒ居候  
シテ收容所ヲ訪向シタクカ  
答否致シマセナシタ餘り確かアマセナガ私ハアマ  
シタ般人收容所ヲ併所訪向ニタ様ニ思ヘマス然ニ  
ハツキリ致シマセン  
由ソニ貴方が大島訪向由貴方が負傷にてモ米兵奴  
大島人が受ケテ居ル取扱賛シタリ又は視察シタリニヨリ  
アリスカ  
答私は負傷ニタ日本人、居タル病院ヲ訪向シタ事がアリマス然ニ  
ソニ負傷した大島人若シハ米人が居タルか知リマセソ  
由貴方ソコへ行ク目的ハ日本人負傷者ヲ訪向スルタメダ  
タリテスネ  
答ハツキサニ事アリ、  
由ソニ貴方がハシノ病院を行テ大島人又ハ米人負傷者ヲ  
見當トハシカタス不  
答否格別ニ左様致シマセナシタ今申シマシタ通リ病院ヲ許  
由シタがソニ負傷ニタ米人又ハ大島人が居タルか知リテ  
アリス  
由貴方泰及台湾訪向中米英修復が柳留サヒ居候  
修復收容所ヲ併所訪向シタクカ

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No 6

答否私ハ行キニシタ、台湾ハ台北迄ニ泊リニタ、停戻収容所  
ハ臺北離島花蓮港在リト因心マス、和ハ台北三行リテ  
シテ、

添附 ~~一~~ 戰陣訓上表題セル小冊子ノ後序翻譯  
註(謀)人彼自身名記ナシニ九一敗于日役行、戰陣  
訓上表題ヲ附シ竹乞御ヨウタヒ三十二頁、小冊子ヲ提モリ、  
印ヲ附シタル如ク説明ハ左如ク翻譯セム。

例二、三系/  
戦陣、環境タヒ免モスレバ眼ガ事象ニ捉エラシ  
大本ヲ逸シ時ニ行動單人、命令ニ附シ加如キ  
ナシトセビ深ク模セサルベニヤ

第二六夏/常太御心奉リ正ニテ武武三仁、英ノ世界、  
大和現ルモ、是神武自本初代、皇帝津神ト、  
武ノ置キヘシ仁ニ遍キヲ要ス苟モ皇軍三抗ノ  
敵アバ烈々タヒ武威ヲ揮ニ断乎之、鑿石ス  
ベシ假令峻威、威五天ノ旅屋服セシモ服ス只  
鑿多氣流ハ其人云、總ヲ缺ヒアリ未か以全  
ト言ニ難シ

第三一平夏/敵産敵資、保護ニ留意心ナリ要ス徵収押  
資、燐済等、總ニ規定、從之ノ指揮官、領ニ係  
パン皇軍、本義ニ鑑ニ仁也、人能ニ無苦辛、往民  
ヲ愛護スル

\* \* \* \*